Form: page 1 of 1 Instructions: page 2

YOUR RIGHTS REGARDING INVOLUNTARY PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATIONS WHILE IN PRISON

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	Emergency Medication Procedure: Hearing Within 21 Days of being served. If a psychiatrist has determined that you require psychiatric medication on an emergency basis and you will not or cannot consent to take that medication on a voluntary basis, your clinician must sign and file with the Office of Administrative Hearings a form 7363 "Inmate Rights Notice - Involuntary medication" n later than 72 hours after the initial medication, advising that you have been given medication on an involuntary basis.							ntary basis, your ry medication" no	
	Emergency Medication Procedure: Right To Attorney. At the time you receive this form, the law requires that an attorney be appointed. The name of your appointed attorney is written on Form 7363, which is the form used to initiate involuntary medication. The law requires that you be given a copy of this paperwork.								
	Emergency Medication Procedure: 2 Business Days To Object To Being Medicated Pending Your Full Hearing. At the time involuntary medication is initiated, you, or your appointed attorney, have two business days to file a written objection to being medicated on an interim basis pending your full hearing in front of a judge. You may send your written objections to the Office of Administrative Hearings, 2349 Gateway Oaks, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95833, or via email to: keyheafilings@dgs.ca.gov.								
	Inmat	Inmate Rights Under Penal Code Section 2602 – Administration of Psychiatric Medication – All Hearings.							
		and you	either will not	t consent or lack		you have	ic medications to address a serious the right to a timely hearing in front		
	You have the right to an attorney to represent you in the mental health hearing, and, assuming you canno by default, an attorney has been appointed to represent you;						fford an attorney,		
	You must be physically present at your hearing unless you waive your presence either in person, through your attorney, or through an agent of the court (such as the Medication Court Administrator). Your waiver of your right to appear at the hearing will only be granted if the judge finds that you have knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived your right to appear at the hearing;								
		You have	e the right to	present evidence	e, call witnesses, and tes	tify on you	ur øwn behalf;		
		Your atto	orney shall ha	ive access to you	ur medical records and fil	es, but no	the confidential portion of your C-f	ile;	
	You have the right to have your attorney cross-examine the psychiatrist and other persons who allege that you have a seriou mental illness and need to be involuntarily medicated;						ou have a serious		
		You have	e the right to	21-days-notice o	of a non-emergency heari	ng, unles	s your attorney agrees to a different	time period;	
					d within 30 days after the d to by your attorney.	filing of n	otice with the Office of Administrative	ve Hearings,	
	Post-Hearing Remedies. If you disagree with the ruling of the administrative law judge, you may file <i>in propria persona</i> a petition for writ of administrative mandamus pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure 1094.5, or you may file a petition for writ of habeas corpus with the superior court in the county in which you are confined or in the county in which the case was heard.								
	Reconsideration . You have a right to file one motion for reconsideration over the course of a year if a judge has determined that you should receive involuntary medication, and may seek to present new evidence, upon good cause shown.								
	Privacy . Your relatives are not notified of this proceeding. If you want them notified, advise the Medication Court Administrator and provide contact instructions.								
	Renewal of the Order. Medication orders last for one year. You are entitled to at least 21 days written notice if the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation intends to renew your involuntary medication order.								
Person	Explai	ning The	se Rights To	Inmate:					
Printed Name		Signature					Date Signed		
1 D:l-:l	:	12.	2 4	- d-#:	2 F#ti Ci				
1. <u>Disabil</u> ☐ TABE			2. <u>Accommo</u> ☐ Addition		3. Effective Communication P/I asked questions	ation:			
_ □ DPH	□ DPV	LD	 ☐ Equipme	ent 🗌 SLI	☐ P/I summed informa	ation	CDCR #:		
 □ DPS	— □ DNF	 H	☐ Louder	☐ Slower	Please check one:		Last Name:		
DNS	_		☐ Basic	☐ Transcribe	☐ Not Reached*☐ Rea	iched	First Name:	MI:	
 ☐ Not Applicable		Other*		*See chrono	/notes	DOB:			
4. Comments:									
							1		

Instructions:

Purpose of Inmate Rights Notice: The "Inmate Rights Notice – Involuntary Medication" notice is for the Medication Court Administrator or designee to document the rights that were explained to the inmate.

- 1. Enter the inmate-patient's CDCR number, name, and date of birth in the bottom right.
- 2. Complete the Effective Communication label at the bottom of the page according to directions below.
- 3. Inform the inmate of his/her rights. Check off each item as it is discussed with the inmate.
- 4. Only mark the top three boxes "Emergency Medication" if seeking an interim ex-parte medication order, which apply only to initial cases (new PC2602 cases). <u>DO NOT</u> check first 3 boxes for renewals.
- 5. Provide this form to the inmate in both Initial and Renewal cases.
- 6. Print the name and title of the person explaining the notification or use a rubber stamp and sign the notice.

 The name of the author must be legible.
- 7. Additional resources are available at: http://intranet/team/Admin/DSS/OLA/HeathCareLegalTeam/Involuntary%20Medication/default.aspx

Effective Communication: The Effective Communication section must be completed any time there is a clinically relevant encounter in which meaningful information is exchanged between the licensed clinician and the inmate-patient. For further information and examples of some encounters in which effective communication is required, see IMSP&P, Volume 2, Ch. 4.

mormation and examples of some end	ounters in which enective continunication is r	equired, see liviSP&P, volume 2, Cn. 4						
1. Disability:	2. Accommodation:	3. Effective Communication:						
a. Check all boxes that apply	a. Check all boxes that apply to the special	a. Check all boxes that apply that						
regarding the inmate-patient's	accommodations made to facilitate effective	summarize how it was verified that						
disability.	communication:	effective communication was reached.						
Disability Codes:	Additional time - P/I (inmate-patient) was	P/I asked questions – The patient-						
TABE score ≤ 4.0	given additional time to respond or complete a	inmate asked questions regarding the						
<u>DPH</u> – Permanent Hearing Impaired	task	interaction.						
<u>DPV</u> – Permanent Vision Impaired	Equipment – Special equipment was used to	P/I summed information – The patient-						
<u>LD</u> – Learning Disability	facilitate effective communication. Note the	inmate summarized information						
DPS – Permanent Speech Impaired	type of equipment used in the comments	regarding the interaction.						
<u>DNH</u> – Permanent Hearing Impaired;	section.	b. Check one box to indicate if effective						
improved with hearing aids.	SLI – Sign Language Interpreter.	communication was or was not						
<u>DNS</u> – Permanent Speech Impaired;	<u>Louder</u> – The provider spoke louder.	reached. ONE of these boxes must be						
can communicate in writing.	Slower – The provider spoke slower.	checked.						
<u>DDP</u> – Developmental Disability	Basic – The provider used basic language.							
Program	<u>Transcribe</u> – Communication was written							
<u>N/A</u> – Not applicable	down.							
	Other – Any other tool that was used to							
	facilitate effective communication.							
4. Comments:								

Provide any additional information regarding effective communication.